KPDES

KENTUCKY POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

FACT SHEET

General Permit for

Construction Material Manufacturing Operations

KPDES No.: KYG110000

AI No.: 35050

Date: February 28, 2020

Public Notice Information

Public Notice Start Date: December 23, 2019

Comment Due Date: January 22, 2020

General information concerning the public notice process may be obtained on the Division of Water's Public Notice Webpage at the following address: https://eec.ky.gov/Environmental-Protection/Pages/public-notices.aspx.

Public Notice Comments
Comments must be received by the Division of Water no later than 4:30 PM on the closing date of the comment period. Comments may be submitted by e-mail at: DOWPublicNotice@ky.gov or written comments may be submitted to the Division of Water at 300 Sower Blvd, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601.

Reference Documents
A copy of this proposed fact sheet, proposed permit, the application, other supporting material and the current status of the application may be obtained from the Department for Environmental Protection's Pending Approvals Search Webpage:
http://dep.gateway.ky.gov/eSearch/Search_Pending_Approvals.aspx?Program=Wastewater&NumDaysDoc=30.

Open Records

Copies of publicly-available documents supporting this fact sheet and proposed permit may also be obtained from the Department for Environmental Protection Central Office. Information regarding these materials may be obtained from the Open Records Coordinator at (502) 782-6849 or by e-mail at EEC.KORA@ky.gov.

DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Division of Water, 300 Sower Blvd, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

THIS KPDES FACT SHEET CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS:

SECTION 1

FACILITIES COVERED

1. FACILITIES COVERED

Facilities covered under this general permit include establishments engaged in the manufacture and delivery of concrete products. The facilities covered under this permit include:

1) Concrete Products (Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code 3272);
2) Concrete Block and Brick Plants (SIC Code 3271);
3) Ready-Mixed Concrete Plants (SIC Code 3273); and
4) Asphalt Paving Mixtures (Hot Mix Asphalt Plants - SIC Code 2951).

The Pre-Cast Concrete Plants (Concrete Products, Except Block and Brick Plants and Concrete Block and Brick Plants) are primarily engaged in the manufacturing of concrete products including, but not limited to:

1) Concrete building materials,
2) Concrete columns,
3) Concrete pipes,
4) Concrete tanks, and
5) Concrete block and bricks.

The Ready-Mixed Concrete Plant category includes:

1) Central-mixed,
2) Ready-mixed,
3) Shrink mixed, and
4) Trucked mixed concrete.

The Hot Mix Asphalt Plant category includes those establishments that are not petroleum refineries but manufacture:

1) Asphalt and asphalt mixtures for paving,
2) Asphalt paving blocks,
3) Asphaltic concrete,
4) Coal tar paving materials,
5) Composition blocks for paving,
6) Bituminous concrete,
7) Bituminous road materials, and
8) Tar and asphalt paving mixtures.

1.1. Eligibility

All permanent and portable Pre-Cast Concrete, Ready-Mixed Concrete, and Hot Mix Asphalt facilities are eligible for coverage under this general permit KYG110000 (KYG11) except those excluded under Section 1.2 of this permit.

1.2. Exclusions

The following are excluded from coverage under this general permit:

1) Ready-Mixed Concrete or Hot Mix Asphalt Plants that are co-located within the permit boundary of a mineral mining operation and are operated by the mineral mining operator. Such plants are subject to the requirements of KYG840000 – Mineral Mining and Processing Activities;
2) Ready-Mixed Concrete or Hot Mix Asphalt Plants that are co-located at a construction site and produce construction materials solely for the construction activity. Such plants are subject to the requirements of KYR100000 - Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities ;
3) Permanently located Pre-Cast Concrete, Ready-Mixed Concrete, or Hot Mix Asphalt Plants that discharge to or propose to discharge to a receiving water body that has been categorized as an “Impaired Water” for a pollutant or pollutants of concern that may be associated with Pre-Cast

Concrete, Ready-Mixed Concrete, or Hot Mix Asphalt Plants and for which an approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) has been developed;

4) Permanently located Pre-Cast Concrete, Ready-Mixed Concrete, or Hot Mix Asphalt Plants that discharge to or propose to discharge to a receiving water body that has been designated as Coldwater Aquatic Habitat (CAH) as listed in 401 KAR 10:026, Section 5 Table C;
5) Permanently located Pre-Cast Concrete, Ready-Mixed Concrete, or Hot Mix Asphalt Plants that discharge to or propose to discharge to a receiving water body that has been designated as an Outstanding State Resource Water (OSRW) as listed in 401 KAR 10:026, Section 5 Table C ; and
6) Permanently located Pre-Cast Concrete, Ready-Mixed Concrete, or Hot Mix Asphalt Plants that the Division of Water (DOW) has determined would be more appropriately addressed by an individual permit or an alternate general permit.

1.3. Location

Within the 120 counties of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

1.4. Treatment Provided

The treatment provided is specific to the facility and is dependent upon the volume of discharge and sources of potential contamination.

1.5. Permitting Action

This is a reissuance of a general KPDES permit to address permanent and portable Pre-Cast Concrete, Ready-Mixed Concrete, and Hot Mix Asphalt Plants and associated activities conducted in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

SECTION 2

RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION

2. RECEIVING / INTAKE WATERS

2.1. Receiving Waters

Those water bodies of the Commonwealth that comprise the Mississippi and Ohio River basins and sub-basins within the political and geographic boundaries of Kentucky.

2.2. Stream Segment Use Classifications

Includes all water bodies that have been designated by DOW singularly or in combination thereof as: Warmwater Aquatic Habitat, Primary Contact Recreation, Secondary Contact Recreation, and/or Domestic Water Supply.

2.3. Stream Segment Antidegradation Categorization

Included are those water bodies which have been categorized as High Quality Waters, and Impaired Waters.

2.4. Stream Low Flow Condition

The 7-day, 10-year low flow conditions of the receiving streams can range from zero (0) cubic feet per second (cfs) to 111,000 cfs for the Mississippi River.

SECTION 3

EFFLUENT REQUIREMENTS

3. EFFLUENT REQUIREMENTS

The effluent requirements are applicable to wastewaters associated with Pre-Cast Concrete, Ready-Mixed Concrete, and Hot Mixed Asphalt Plants. The types of wastewaters from these facilities can include process and non-process wastewaters.

Process wastewater means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product. Process wastewaters also include:

1) Air pollution control wastewaters except those sprayed for dust suppression,
2) Vehicle and equipment wash waters,
3) Stormwater that accumulates in petroleum products secondary containment structures, and
4) Any other water which becomes commingled with such wastewaters in a pit, pond, lagoon or other facility used for treatment of such wastewater.

Non-process wastewaters include stormwater runoff from material stockpile areas or non-process areas and waters sprayed for dust suppression. Based on the definition of process wastewaters, runoff from material stockpiles would be considered a process wastewater, however the development document for Hot Mixed Asphalt Plants published by EPA titled “Development Document for Proposed Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standard for the Paving and Roofing Material (Tars and Asphalt) Point Source Category”, did not address runoff from stockpiles at Hot Mixed Asphalt Plants. The document only discussed wastewater from air emission control systems (wet scrubbers) as having the potential to discharge. Therefore, it was the determination of the DOW to not include these wastewaters as process wastewaters.

3.1. Process Wastewaters

Process wastewaters from Pre-Cast Concrete Plants shall meet the requirements of Table 1.

There shall be no discharge of process wastewaters from Pre-Cast Concrete Plants and Ready-Mixed Concrete Plants except when the permittee operates a wastewater recycle system which recycles process wastewaters to the maximum extent practicable. Such discharges are subject to the requirements of Table 1.

There shall be no discharge of process wastewaters from Hot Mixed Asphalt Plants.

3.2. Non-Process Wastewaters

The following effluent limitations and monitoring requirements apply to discharges from any KPDES Outfall that receives drainage from non-process wastewaters as defined in Section 3 above.

TABLE 1.

Effluent Characteristic	Units	REPORTED VALUES		EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS				MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Minimum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Maximum	Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	MGD	Varies	Varies	N/A	Report	Report	N/A	1/Quarter	Instantaneous
Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	64.62	66.04	N/A	Report	Report	N/A	1/Quarter	Grab
pH	SU	8.01	8.02	6.0	N/A	N/A	9.0	1/Quarter	Grab
Oil & Grease	mg/l	0.94	1.13	N/A	10	15	N/A	1/Quarter	Grab
N/A means Not Applicable.									

3.3. Standard Effluent Requirements

The discharges to waters of the Commonwealth shall not produce floating solids, visible foam or a visible sheen on the surface of the receiving waters.

3.4. Asphalt Additives and Concrete Admixtures

There shall be no detectable quantities found using the most sensitive analytical methods, of any asphalt additive or concrete admixture in any discharge from the permitted facility. The preventive measure taken by the permit to insure that no such discharge occurs shall be documented in the Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan for the facility.

SECTION 4

JUSTIFICATION OF REQUIREMENTS

4. JUSTIFICATION OF REQUIREMENTS

4.1. General

Pursuant to 401 KAR 5:050, Section 4 [40 CFR 122.48 (b)], all permits shall specify required monitoring including type, intervals, and frequency sufficient to yield data which are representative of the monitored activity.

Pursuant to 401 KAR 5:065, Section 2(4) [40 CFR 122.44(a)], all permits shall contain technology-based effluent limitations.

Pursuant to 401 KAR 5:065, Section 2(4) [40 CFR 122.44(d)], permits shall contain water quality-based effluent limitations when necessary to achieve water quality standards. In determining if such effluent limitations are necessary, DOW must determine if a discharge has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above a narrative or numeric state water quality standard. DOW's reasonable potential analysis procedures are detailed in the DOW document entitled "General Procedures for Limitations and Requirements Development". The procedures outlined in this document are consistent with the requirements of 401 KAR 5:065, Section 2(4) [40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(ii)] and require DOW to account for existing controls on point and nonpoint sources of pollution, the variability of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the effluent, the sensitivity of the species to toxicity testing, and where appropriate, the dilution of the effluent in the receiving water.

Pursuant to 401 KAR 5:065, Section 2(4) [40 CFR 122.44(k)(3) & (4)], permits shall contain BMPs to control or abate the discharge of pollutants when numeric effluent limitations are infeasible or when necessary to achieve effluent limitations or carry out the purpose and intent of the Clean Water Act (CWA).

Pursuant to 401 KAR 5:065, Section 2(4) [40 CFR 122.44(l)], all reissued permits shall contain technology-based effluent limitations as stringently as imposed in the previous permit.

4.2. Process Wastewaters

The manufacturing process used in the concrete products industry generally includes mixing aggregates, cement and water. Examination of the various processes shows the similarity in wastes generated. The principal pollutants from this industry are pH, total suspended solids and oil and grease.

4.2.1. Discharge of Process Wastewaters from Concrete Products (SIC 3272)

The process for the manufacture of concrete products includes batch mixing, fabrication, inserting steel reinforcement, pouring concrete into forms, curing and finishing. The raw materials are aggregate, cement, and water. Batch mixing involves blending these materials in a central mixer. There are three methods of curing:

1) Low pressure steam curing involves placing the product in an enclosure into which steam is injected.
2) Atmospheric curing uses ambient heat and humidity to cure the product.
3) Water spray curing involves spraying the uncured product with a mist of water to assist curing.

There is no wastewater from atmospheric curing.

Wastewater from steam curing and spray curing contains suspended solids, oil and grease and has a high pH. Finishing may include end sawing or application of grout.

Pressure pipe production is similar but may also include pre-stressing with steel wire, fabricating and hydrostatic testing a steel liner, applying a layer of grout, and curing a second time using low pressure steam.

The primary source of process wastewater is from the central mixer and transport bucket washouts, spincast wastewater, condensate from steam curing, stray curing wastewater, and form washout. Process

wastewater is used for mixing concrete, washing out central mixers, transport buckets and forms, curing and pre-wetting imbedded pressure pipe.

Concrete plants currently do not have a promulgated Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELG) for process wastewaters. EPA published a Draft Contractor's Report, "Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards of Performance the Concrete Products Industries" where EPA made recommendations for Best Practical Control Technology (BPT), Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT), and New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) requirements for the discharge of process wastewaters from concrete product plants. In the draft, EPA lists the best practicable control technologies and best available control technologies as:

1) Settling in ponds, basins, tanks or mechanical clarification equipment,
2) pH adjustment, and
3) Oil and grease removal.

DOW's Best Professional Judgement (BPJ) determination does not allow discharge of process wastewaters from concrete product plants except when the permittee operates a wastewater recycle system which recycles process wastewaters to the maximum extent practicable. The requirements set in Table 1 are consistent with the control technologies described in the draft report. This requirement is consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR 125.3(c)(2) as incorporated by 401 KAR 5:080, Section 2(3).

4.2.2. Discharge of Process Wastewaters from Concrete Block and Brick (SIC 3271)

The process for the manufacture of concrete block and brick consists of mixing, forming and curing. The raw materials for the block and brick are aggregate, cement, and water. The materials are mixed in a rotary mixer and then fed into an automatic block molding machine, where the moist mix is rammed, pressed, or vibrated into the desired shape. The product is then stacked onto iron framework cars and allowed to cure at 50° C for four hours. Colors may be added to the mix to produce decorative block.

The production of a structural high-strength block, within a reasonable time period, necessitates curing the block under moist conditions in one of two methods:

1) In the low pressure steam process, the loaded curing cars are placed into a chamber or kiln where low pressure steam is injected from perforated pipes for approximately 8-10 hours. Wastewater from this curing method consists primarily, of steam condensate which contains some suspended solids, dissolved solids, and high pH (10-11) due to the calcium oxide content of the cement. The low pressure steam is generated by a boiler which requires periodic blowdown.
2) The autoclave curing method produces a higher strength block in a shorter time period with less shrinkage than the low pressure steam curing process. The cars containing preset blocks are loaded into a large horizontal, cylindrically shaped autoclave where high pressure steam is injected or convected. After a curing cycle of about 8 hours, the steam is released to the atmosphere and the blocks are removed and prepared for storage. After completing this cycle, the autoclave is cooled, and a portion of the steam condenses back to the trough as water.

The primary source of process wastewater from concrete block and brick facilities is equipment wash-off, including: delivery trucks, conveyor belts, transport buckets, central mixers and forms. Generally only suspended solids are a problem in this wastewater and can be handled with simple settling. Other potential sources of wastewater includes accidental spill wash-down and stormwater runoff. Spill wash-down and stormwater runoff can be handled with other wash-waters.

Concrete Block and Brick Plants currently do not have promulgated ELGs for their process wastewaters. In EPA's published Draft Contractor's Report, "Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards of Performance the Concrete Products Industries" where EPA made recommendations for BAT, BPT, and NSPS requirements for the discharge of process wastewaters from concrete block and brick

plants. In the draft, EPA lists the best practicable control technologies and best available control technologies as:

1) Settling in basins, tanks or ponds, mechanical clarification equipment,
2) Recycle for use as truck washout,
3) Recycle for partial use as mix water, and
4) Total containment and evaporation.

DOW's BPJ determination does not allow discharge of process wastewaters from concrete product plants except when the permittee operates a wastewater recycle system which recycles process wastewaters to the maximum extent practicable. The requirements set in Table 1 are consistent with the control technologies described in the draft report. This requirement is consistent with the requirements of 401 KAR 5:080, Section 2(3) [40 CFR 125.3(c)(2)].

4.2.3. No Discharge of process Wastewaters from Ready Mix Plants (SIC 3273)

Ready-mixed concrete is basically produced by two methods: dry batch mixing and central mixing. The raw materials for the Ready-mixed concrete are coarse and fine aggregate, cement, and water. For dry batch mixing, the mix of cement and aggregate is weighed and transferred in a dry state to the truck along with a proportioned amount of water. The concrete is mixed in the truck on the way to the job. For central mixing, the concrete is prepared in a central mixer then transferred to a truck mixer or agitator for delivery.

In addition to cement, fly ash and aggregate, ready-mixed concrete typically contains admixtures and entrained air. Entrained air improves resistance to freezing and thawing. Admixtures may include calcium chloride, triethanolamine, calcium salt, lignosulfonic acid, vinosol, saponin, keratin, sulfonated hydrocarbon, fatty acid glyceride, vinyl acetate, and styrene copolymer of vinyl acetate as ingredients. These compounds may be added to obtain desired characteristics, such as slower or more rapid curing times.

Generally, there are two types of ready-mixed concrete plants: permanent (also known as stationary), and portable (which are usually temporary). Portable plants have the same significant materials and industrial activities as permanent facilities. Therefore, portable plants are covered under this general permit.

Fugitive dust is prevalent on the grounds at concrete plants. Shrouds and vacuum recovery units are used to minimize dust releases at concrete mixing and truck loading locations. Cement and aggregate unloading from railroad cars, trucks or barges is another potential source of contamination for stormwater. No treatment is normally employed prior to such discharge. Some facilities store the stormwater in a retention pond and operate the basin in a "no-discharge" mode. The water collected in the retention pond either evaporates, infiltrates, or is used as process wastewater on site.

The process wastewater discharge from ready-mixed concrete plants includes truck washout, truck wash-off, central mixer washout, water from wet waste concrete, and stormwater runoff from the site including material stockpiles. Treatment or control of process wastewater and commingled stormwater usually consists of settling basins to reduce the solids content and acid addition to neutralize the high pH of the wastewater. Solids removal may be accomplished through a series of settling ponds or sloped slab separation basins. The wastewater may be completely or partially recycled and reused. When discharge is necessary, pH neutralization often is required prior to discharge.

Ready-Mix Concrete plants currently do not have a promulgated ELG for process wastewaters. In EPA's published Draft Contractor's Report, "Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards of Performance the Concrete Products Industries" where EPA made recommendations for BAT, BPT, and NSPS requirements. The recommended BAT and NSPS requirements are no discharge of process wastewater pollutants with the best available control technologies being lists as:

1) Settling in ponds, sloped slab basins, or mechanical clarification equipment,
2) Recycle for use as truck washout,
3) pH adjustment, and
4) Total containment.

DOW used these recommendations to develop the DOW's BPJ determination of the BAT and BPT requirements for process wastewaters from Concrete Ready-Mix plants of no discharge of process wastewaters except when the permittee operates a wastewater recycle system which recycles process wastewaters to the maximum extent practicable. The requirements set in Table 1 are consistent with the control technologies described in the draft report. This requirement is consistent with the requirements of 401 KAR 5:080, Section 2(3) [40 CFR 125.3(c)(2)].

Though there are differences between manufacturing processes, the resulting pollutants from Concrete Products, Block and Brick Products, and Ready-Mix Concrete Plants are found to be similar. DOW's determination is that these permit conditions are protective of the Kentucky's Water Quality Standards (WQS) for discharges from these industries. Should DOW determine that an individual KPDES permit is required, pursuant to Exclusion 6), a completed Form 1 and Form C shall be submitted within 30 days of notification by DOW.

4.2.4. No Discharge of Process Wastewaters from Hot Mix Plants

The application of the no discharge requirement for process wastewaters from Hot Mix Plants is consistent with the requirements of the ELG for "Existing Sources and Standards of Performance and Pretreatment Standards for New Sources for the Paving and Roofing Materials (Tars and Asphalt) Point Source Category" under 401 KAR 5:065, Section 2(9) [40 CFR 443].

4.3. Stockpile Runoff

The application of these requirements is to cover precipitation induced wastewaters. Currently, the ELG for Hot Mix asphalt plants in 40 CFR 443 does not address non-process wastewaters.

4.3.1. Flow

The monitoring requirements for this parameter are consistent with the requirements of 401 KAR 5:065, Section 2(4) [40 CFR 122.44(i)(1)(ii)].

4.3.2. Total Suspended Solids

The limitations for this parameter are consistent with the requirements of 401 KAR 5:065, Section 2(4) [40 CFR 122.44(i)(1)].

4.3.3. pH

The proposed limitations for pH are consistent with requirements of 401 KAR 5:065, Section 2(9) [40 CFR 436] and the state water quality standards as established in 401 KAR 10:031, Section 4.

4.3.4. Oil & Grease

The limitation for this parameter is consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR 125.3(c)(2) as incorporated by 401 KAR 5:080, Section 2(3) and represents the DOW BPJ determination of BAT and BPT requirements.

SECTION 5

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE
AND
OTHER CONDITIONS

5. SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE AND OTHER CONDITIONS

5.1. Schedule of Compliance

The permittee will comply with all requirements by the effective date of the permit except as allowed pursuant to 401 KAR 5:050, Section 3 [40 CFR 122.47(a)].

5.2. Antidegradation

The conditions of 401 KAR 10:029, Section 1 have been satisfied. In accordance with 401 KAR 10:030, Section 1(3)(b)(2), DOW is requiring new and expanded operations to submit with the eNOI a Socioeconomic Demonstration and Alternatives Analysis (SDAA). It is the practice of DOW to public notice the acceptance of a SDAA for a period of 15 days to meet the public participation requirements of 401 KAR 10:029, Section 1(2).

5.3. Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP)

In accordance with 401 KAR 5:065, Section 2(4) [40 CFR 122.44(k)], permits are to include BMPs to control or abate the discharge of pollutants when: 1) authorized under section 304(e) of the CWA for the control of toxic pollutants and hazardous substances from ancillary industrial activities; 2) authorized under Section 402(p) of the CWA for the control of storm water discharges; 3) numeric effluent limitations are infeasible; or 4) the practices are reasonably necessary to achieve effluent limitations and standards or to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA. Therefore the permittee is required to prepare and implement a BMP Plan to identify measures it will take to prevent discharge of pollutants.

5.4. Authorization to Discharge

The permittee is authorized to discharge under the terms of the permit upon receipt of written notification by DOW.

5.5. Commingling of Wastestreams

Where wastestreams from any facility covered by this permit are combined for treatment or discharge with wastestreams from another facility, the concentration of each pollutant in the combined discharge may not exceed the most stringent limitations for that pollutant applicable to any component wastestream of the discharge. This requirement is consistent with the requirements of 401 KAR 5:065, Section 2(4) [40 CFR 434.61].

5.6. Notice of Intent

The electronic NOI-KYG11 (eNOI-KYG11) will provide the necessary information to enable DOW to better determine the eligibility of and the applicable requirements for a facility seeking coverage under this general permit. Should DOW receive an eNOI-KYG11 that upon review, DOW determines a potential for degradation or a permanent lowering of water quality could result, DOW will request additional information. DOW will base its eligibility determination on a number of factors including but not limited to the amount of disturbance within the watershed, the proximity to drinking water sources or waters not categorized as “High Quality”, size and duration of the project, etc. If, based upon review of the additional information, DOW determines that additional controls and requirements beyond those in the KYG11 general permit are needed to meet antidegradation requirements, the applicant shall be required to obtain an individual permit.

The information requirements of the Notice of Intent are consistent with the requirements of 401 KAR 5:065, Section 2(a)1a [40 CFR 122.28].

5.7. Outfall Signage

The KPDES permit establishes monitoring points, effluent limitations, and other conditions to address discharges from the permitted facility. As a member of the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO), DOW is obligated to include language in KPDES permits authorizing discharges to the Ohio River

that notifies the permittee of the permanent marker requirements of Part V, Section A 3 of ORSANCO's Pollution Control Standards. For all other receiving waters DOW the permittee should place and maintain a permanent marker at each of the monitoring locations to better document and clarify these locations. Each marker should include:

1) The KPDES permit number; and
2) The monitoring point number as listed on the issued coverage letter.

5.8. Certified Laboratory

All environmental analysis to be performed by a certified laboratory is consistent with the certified wastewater laboratory requirements 401 KAR 5:320, Section 2.

5.9. Continuation of Expiring Permit

Continuation of coverage under this permit after its expiration is consistent with the 401 KAR 5:060, Section 2(4).

5.10. Permit Duration

Thee permit duration shall be five (5) years in length from the effective date unless modified or reissued.